(XXXII YEAR.) THE (No 1654) 251

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1777.

The AMERICAN CRISIS.

NUMBER III.

By the author of *COMMON SENSE.*

(Continued from our laſt.)

INDEPENDENCE was a doctrine ſcarce and rare even towards the concluſion of the year ſeventy-five. All our politics had been founded on the hope or expectation of making the matter up—a hope, which, though general on the ſide of America, had never entered the head or heart of the Britiſh court. Their hope was conqueſt and confiscation. Good Heavens! what volumes of thanks does America owe to Britain! What infinite obligations to the fool, that ſills, with paradoxical vacancy, the throne! Nothing but the ſharpeſt eſſence of villainy, compounded with the ſtrongeſt diſtillation of folly, could have produced a menſtruum that would have effected a ſeparation. The congreſs in ſeventy-four adminiſtered an abortive medicine to independence, by prohibiting the importation of goods, and the ſucceeding congreſs rendered the doſe ſtill more dangerous by continuing it. Had independence been a ſettled ſyſtem with America (as Britain has advanced) ſhe ought to have *doubled* her importation and prohibited, in ſome degree, her exportation. And this ſingle circumſtance is ſufficient to acquit America before any jury of nations of having a continental plan of independence in view. A charge, which had it been true, would have been honourable, but is ſo groſsly falſe, that either the amazing ignorance or the wilful dishonesty, of the Britiſh court, is effectually proved by it.

The ſecond petition, like the firſt, produced no anſwer; it was ſcarcely acknowledged to be received; the Britiſh court were too determined in their villainy even to act it artfully, and in their rage for conqueſt neglected the neceſſary ſubtleties for obtaining it. They might have divided, diſtracted and played a thouſand tricks with us had they been as cunning as they were cruel.

This laſt indignity gave a new ſpring to independence. Thoſe who knew the ſavage obſtinacy of the king, and the jobbing gambling ſpirit of the court, predicted the fate of the petition as ſoon as it was ſent from America; for the men being known, their meaſures were eaſily foreſeen. As politicians we ought not ſo much to ground our hope on the reaſonableneſs of the thing we aſk, as on the reaſonableneſs of the perſon of whom we aſk it: who would expect diſcretion from a fool, candour from a tyrant, or juſtice from a villain?

As every proſpect of an accommodation ſeemed now to fail faſt, men began to think ſeriouſly on the matter; and their reaſon being thus ſtript of the falſe hope which had long encompaſſed it, became approachable by fair debate; yet ſtill the bulk of the people heſitated; they ſtartled at the novelty of independence, without once conſidering that our getting into arms at firſt was a more extraordinary novelty, and that all other nations had gone through the work of independence before us. They doubted, likewiſe, the ability of the continent to ſupport it, without reflecting, that it required the ſame force to obtain an accommodation by arms as an independence. If the one was acquirable, the other was the ſame; becauſe, to accompliſh either, it was neceſſary that our ſtrength ſhould be too great for Britain to ſubdue; and it was too unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that with the power of being maſters, we ſhould ſubmit to be ſervants *. Their caution, at this time, was exceedingly miſplaced; for if they were able to defend their property, and maintain their rights by arms, they conſequently were able to defend and ſupport their independence; and in proportion as theſe men ſaw the neceſſity and rightneſs of the meaſure, they honeſtly and openly declared and adopted it, and the part they have acted ſince, has given them honour, and fully eſtabliſhed their characters. Error in opinion has this peculiar advantage with it, that the foremoſt point of the contrary ground may at any time be reached by the ſudden exertion of a thought; and it frequently happens in ſentimental differences, that ſome ſtriking circumſtance, or ſome forcible reaſon, quickly conceived, will effect in an inſtant what neither argument or example could produce in an age.

I find it impoſſible in the ſmall compaſs I am limited to to trace out the progreſs which independence has made on the minds of the different claſſes of men, and the ſeveral reaſons by which they were moved. With ſome, it was a paſſionate abhorrence againſt the king of England and his miniſtry, as a ſet of ſavages and brutes; and theſe men, governed by the agony of a wounded mind were for truſting every thing to hope and heaven, and bidding defiance at once. With others, it was a growing conviction, that the ſcheme of the Britiſh court was to create, ferment and drive on a quarrel for the ſake of confiscated plunder: men of this caſt ripened into independence in proportion as the evidence increaſed. While a third claſs, conceiving it was the true intereſt of America, internally and externally, to be her own maſter, gave their ſupport to independence, ſtep by ſtep, as they ſaw her abilities to maintain it enlarge. With many it was a compound of all theſe reaſons; while thoſe who were too callous to be reached by neither, remained, and ſtill remain tories.

The *leval neceſſity* of being independent, with ſeveral collateral reaſons, is pointed out in an elegant, maſterly manner, in a charge to the grand jury for the diſtrict of Charles-Town, by the hon. WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, Eſq; chief juſtice of South Carolina. This performance, and the ADDRESS † of the CONVENTION of New-York, are pieces, in my humble opinion, of the firſt rank in America.

The principal cauſes why independence has not been ſo univerſally ſupported as it ought to are, *fear* and *indolence*, and the cauſes why it has been oppoſed, are, *avarice, downright villainy, and luſt of perſonal power.* There is not ſuch a being in America as a tory from conſcience; ſome ſecret defect or other is interwoven in the character of all thoſe, be they men or women, who can look with patience on the brutality, luxury and debauchery of the Britiſh court, and the violations of their army here. A woman's virtue muſt ſit very lightly on her who can even ſtint a favourable ſentiment in their behalf. It is remarkable that the whole race of proſtitutes in New York were tories; and the ſchemes for ſupporting the tory cauſe in this city, for which ſeveral are now in gaol, and one hanged, were concerted and carried on in common bawdy houſes, aſſiſted by thoſe who kept them.

The connexion between vice and meanneſs is a fit object for ſatire, but when the ſatire is a fact, it cuts with the irreſiſtible power of a diamond. If a quaker, in defence of his juſt rights, his property and the chaſtity of his houſe, takes up a muſket he is expelled the meeting; but the preſent king of England, who ſeduced and took into keeping a miſtreſs of their ſociety, is reverenced and ſupported with repeated teſtimonies, while the friendly hood e from whom ſhe was taken, (and who is now in this city) continues a drudge in the ſervice of his rival, as if proud of being cuckolded by a creature called a king.

Our ſupport and ſucceſs depend on ſuch a variety of men and circumſtances, that every one, who does but with well, is of ſome uſe. There are men who have a ſtrange awkwardneſs to arms, yet have hearts to riſk every ſhilling in the cauſe, or in ſupport of thoſe who have better talents for defending it. Nature, in the arrangement of mankind, has fitted ſome for every ſervice in life. Were all ſoldiers, all would ſtarve and go naked, and were none ſoldiers, all would be ſlaves. As *diſaffection* to independence is the badge of a tory, ſo *affection* to it is the mark of a whig; and the different ſervices of the whigs, down from thoſe who nobly contribute every thing, to thoſe who have nothing to render but their wiſhes, tend all to the ſame centre, though with different degrees of merit and ability. The larger we make the circle, the more we ſhall harmonize, and the ſtronger we ſhall be. All we want to ſhut out, is diſaffection, and *that excluded*, we muſt accept from each other ſuch duties as we are beſt fitted to beſtow. A narrow ſyſtem of politics, like a narrow ſyſtem of religion, is calculated only to ſour the temper, and live at variance with mankind.

(To be continued.)

* *In this ſtate of political ſuſpenſe the pamphlet* Common Senſe *made its appearance, and the ſucceſs it met with does not become me to mention. Dr. Franklin, Mr. Samuel and John Adams were ſeverally ſpoken of as the ſuppoſed author. I had not, at that time, the pleaſure either of perſonally knowing or being known to the two laſt gentlemen. The favour of Dr. Franklin's friendſhip I poſſeſſed in England, and my introduction to this part of the world, was through his patronage. I happened, when a ſchool-boy, to pick up a pleaſing natural hiſtory of Virginia, and my inclination from that day of ſeeing the weſtern ſide of the atlantic never left me. In October, ſeventy-five, Dr. Franklin propoſed giving me ſuch materials as were in his hands, towards compiling a hiſtory of the preſent tranſactions, and formed deſigns of burning the firſt volume out by the next ſpring. I had then formed the outlines of Common Senſe, and finiſhed nearly the firſt part; and as I ſuppoſed the doctor's deſign in getting out a hiſtory, was to open the new year with a new ſyſtem, I expected to ſurpriſe him with a production on that ſubject much earlier than he thought of; and without informing him of what I was doing, got it ready for the preſs as faſt as I conveniently could, and ſent him the firſt pamphlet that was printed of.*

† *For the addreſs, ſee our Gazette, Nov. 26th, 1776, 1776, 1603.*

BOSTON, *May* 2.

By a letter from a gentleman at Bourdeaux, of good intelligence, dated February 21, we are informed, that the plan was, for Burgoyne and a number of men of war from England to attack and take poſſeſſion of Boſton. Clinton to make an attack from Rhode-Iſland, while Carleton came over the lakes, and the main army ſhould enter New-England from the Eaſt-River.

Saturday laſt returned from a cruize, the privateer ſhip Portſmouth, capt. Parker, private property, belonging to Portſmouth, during which, we hear, ſhe has taken four prizes, all of which are arrived at different ports.

The Ticondero, a poſt, informs, that on or about the 12th ult. near 300 regulars were diſcovered by a party of our men a conſiderable diſtance this ſide Crown-Point; on intelligence of which at Ticonderoga fort, a party of about 200 men were ſent from thence laſt Thurſday ſe'ennight, to make what diſcoveries they could; ſo that we may ſoon expect to hear hoſtilities are commenced in that quarter.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of undoubted credit at Bourdeaux, dated February 21, 1777.

"The hon. Arthur Lee, Eſq; paſſed through this place two days ago in his way to Madrid, where he is to repreſent the congreſs. I had the honour of dining with him in company, and breakfaſting at his lodgings with him alone. He ſays, they have very good aſſurance, that the whole force going to America will conſiſt of 10 000 men, and about 10 men of war; to be commanded by gen. Burgoyne and to go directly to Boſton, and make a violent effort for a lodgment in that part of the country. General Clinton to aſſiſt him by a feigned attempt to penetrate through the country."

We hear that freſh diſputes have ariſen between Ruſſia and the Turks, which threaten another rupture between thoſe two powers.—The merchants of Britain, in a memorial laid before lord Sandwich, reckon their loſſes, by the captures our privateers have made on their Weſt-India trade, to be £. 1,800,000. Inſurance had riſen to £. 28 per cent. and many bankruptcies had taken place.

HARTFORD, *May* 5.

Laſt Friday 15 priſoners taken at Danbury were brought to this town and delivered to the care of the committee.

Same day 17 tories belonging to New-Cambridge, a ſociety in Farmingtown, were taken up and committed to gaol in this place. They are a pack of fellows who were connected with the late Moſes Dunbar, who was infamous, and is well known; ſome of them had actually engaged to ſerve under him in the miniſterial army. The gentlemen by whoſe authority they were apprehended, gave them free liberty to go over to the enemy, but they rather choſe to accept of their preſent confinement, where they remain for trial at the next ſuperior court, for HIGH TREASON againſt the ſtates.

Laſt Monday a parcel of tories from New-Milford, and other places, were committed to the gaol in this place, two of which were under ſentence of death by a court-martial, but the time of their execution is not yet appointed.

FISH-KILL, *May* 8.

Some days ago a villain was taken up at Peck's-Kill, in whoſe cuſtody were found eighty-eight counterfeit Connecticut 40s. bills, and one of 30 dollars continental currency, badly done, being more pale, and fainter impreſſed, than the true ones; thoſe of Connecticut are done on copper-plate, and not eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed from the true ones, but from that circumſtance, the true ones being done off at the common printing preſs. We likewiſe hear that another of thoſe adventurers, with 2,700l. of counterfeit money about him, is ſecured at Peck's-Kill.

It ſeems they are tempted to follow this deſperate employment by the terms offered in the following advertiſement, taken from H. Gaine's Gazette, of the 14th of April laſt, viz.

"Perſons going into the other colonies, may be ſupplied with any number of counterfeited congreſs notes, for the price of the paper per ream. They are ſo nearly and exactly executed, that there is no riſque in getting them off; it being almoſt impoſſible to diſcover that they are not genuine. This has been proved by bills to a very large amount which have been ſucceſsfully circulated. Enquire for Q. F. D. at the Coffee-houſe, from 11 p. m. to 4 A. M. during the preſent month."

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, *May* 9, 1777.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates to obſerve great caution in ſettling the terms on which the militia ſhall be exempted from perſonal ſervice, agreeable to the reſolve of congreſs of the 19th day of April laſt; the meaſure therein recommended having been found, by experience, ſubject to great abuſes and inconveniences.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, April 20, 1777.

"A ſmall Virginia boat commanded by capt. Sinclair, arrived here the 16th inſt. from South-Carolina, with indigo. The 18th ſhe ſailed again, and that evening took a ſchooner with one hundred hogheads of rum, ſome ſugars and 800 joes. This morning the priſoners came up from Saba, where they were put on ſhore."

May 13. We hear the enemy in their late flight from Danbury in Connecticut had between two and three hundred men killed and wounded. General Arnold had one horſe killed and another wounded under him in that engagement.

From Martinico we learn that capt. Weeks in the continental ſhip Reprizal has taken a Liſbon packet, bound from London mounting 16 guns, with three veſſels under her convoy, after an obſtinate engagement of five glaſſes.

The Oliver Cromwell, a private ſhip of war from this port, has taken four prizes and ſent them into Martinico.

The Sturdy Beggar, a privateer from Baltimore, has taken a valuable prize, bound from Senegal to London. The governor of Senegal, with his retinue, was on board.

May 15. Sunday laſt arrived capt. Young, of the continental ſloop Independence, who is arrived at a ſafe port with 300 tents, 2000 ſtand of arms, medicines, &c. By him we learn that an Engliſh frigate has taken a French twenty gun ſhip called Le Sane, from France and Martinico for St Peter's in Newfoundland with military ſtores, and carried her into Dominica. That the governor of Martinico has ſent a frigate and guarda coſta to demand her, and has declared that if ſhe is not delivered up, he will immediately make reprizals, and we are told the French have a formidable fleet in France ready to ſupport their juſt claims, to croſs the Atlantic unmoleſted by thoſe Britiſh pirates who call themſelves lords of the ſeas. We are farther told that lord Stormont, in his maſter's name, has demanded

to know what the above fleet were doing out here, when he received for answer, that Lewis XVIth was king in France, and had a right to fit out his fleet when he pleased, without being accountable to any one.

From Albany we learn, that certain advice was received that a fire had happened at Fort St. John's, in Canada, which destroyed five store houses, containing, among other things, the sails and rigging of the English fleet on the lakes.

Extract of a letter from Morristown, May 12.

"I returned last evening from Bound-Brook, where, in the morning, we had a brush, and drove the enemy's picquet into their lines, with the loss of one man, and we must have killed several of theirs from the close fire which continued some time."

By intelligence from sundry persons who have deserted, been taken prisoners and made their escape from the enemy since the late expedition to Danbury, Howe's army have suffered in that affair from five to nine hundred in killed, wounded and missing.

That of ours 18 were killed, and 60 wounded, of whom seven are dead, and the rest likely to recover.

That of the salted meat which was attempted to be destroyed, more than one third has been preserved; and that the medicines and hospital stores are chiefly saved.

That general Wooster died the 3d instant of his wounds in the action of the 27th ult. Altho' this brave veteran was supposed by some to have out-lived his usefulness, yet his spirit and activity shone forth in this last action of his life with undiminished lustre.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May 9.*

By capt. Dennis, just arrived, who left Cape François the 20th of April, we have the following advices, viz. That four armed vessels sailed with him, one of 24, and one of 18 guns bound for Virginia, with warlike stores, and two of 24 guns for South-Carolina, with 200 tons of lead. These vessels were from Old France, and only touched at the cape; and the masters and passengers said, that a number of other vessels were fitting out in France for the continent of America, among them two 36 gun frigates (almost ready to sail) with dry goods, &c. &c. &c. That the Americans meet with the greatest encouragement, and most friendly treatment, at Cape François. That the Sturdy Beggar privateer, belonging to Maryland, has taken a Guineaman with 400 slaves, and carried them into a safe port on the island of Hispaniola; and that the captain of the sturdy Beggar told him he had taken a snow but a little while before, which was retaken.

Capt. Sinclair is also just arrived, with small arms, dry goods, &c. from France; and a gentleman came passenger with him, who has resided a number of years in London, but lately thought it prudent to decamp, with dispatches from our ambassadors at the court of France to the hon. the congress of the United American States. Capt. Sinclair, on his passage, took a schooner from the Grenades, with 12 hhds. of rum, 2 do. of molasses, and 30 barrels of coffee, which he parted with off the coast of North Carolina, and makes no doubt she is arrived by this time in a safe port in that state, as she had a fair wind.

BALTIMORE, *May 20.*

Extract of a letter from a general officer at post near Bonham-Town, dated May 11.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that yesterday afternoon part of my division attacked the royal highlanders and six companies of light infantry. It was a bold enterprize. They being posted within two miles of Bonham-Town, and about the same distance from Brunswick. The action continued about an hour and a half. The continental troops behaved well, drove in the picquets at Bonham, attacked and drove the Highlanders out of a wood they had taken possession of, near to Piscataway-Town. The enemy were reinforced, but again compelled to give way. They were reinforced a second time; when, upon due consideration of our situation with respect to the enemy's different posts, of Brunswick, Chariton Landing, and Bonham-Town, it was judged advisable to retire. The retreat was made in excellent order, and our loss is inconsiderable. I congratulate you on the advantage obtained over the enemy's best troops. The highlanders, obstinately brave, were too proud to surrender, which cost many of them dear."

The enemy allow, by a flag that is come in, that they had killed and wounded, one major mortally wounded, one captain, two lieutenants, sixty-five privates.

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 22.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, May 13, 1777.

SUCH of the collectors of blankets as have not made returns agreeable to the late act of assembly, and there are many such, are desired forthwith to send such as they may have collected to the receivers, according to their commissions, as the public service may not be impeded.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

In COUNCIL, April 24, 1777.

THE general assembly having empowered the governor, with the advice of the council, to contract with any person or persons to furnish rations or provisions, either at a certain price for the ration, or by allowing an adequate reward for the trouble such contractor may be at in procuring and furnishing such provisions for the continental troops, while in this state, and the artillery companies and other troops in the pay and service of this state, for the particular defence thereof; every person who is desirous of contracting to furnish the troops in either manner, is requested to send in his proposals in writing, sealed up and directed to the clerk of the council, on or before the third day of June next, all which are intended to be opened and compared the morning following, and the reference given to the best offer.

R. RIDGELY, Cl. Co.

THE managers of the Lottery for raising a Academy LOTTERY have thought proper to postpone the drawing for a few weeks, on account of the small-pox prevailing in the neighbourhood of the school. The drawing will begin as soon as attendance can be given with safety to such as have not had that disorder, of which the public shall have notice in this Gazette. There are some tickets yet in the hands of the managers for sale.

Anna-olis, May 18, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Benjamin Kennedy, late of this city, are requested to settle their accounts immediately; and those who have demands against the estate are desired to produce their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted.—Those persons also, who are indebted to the late partnership of Kennedy and Wallace, are requested, without delay, to pay their respective accounts, either to DAMARIS KENNEDY, executrix of the aforesaid estate, or

2w MICHAEL WALLACE.

To be sold, a parcel of medicines, and a large quantity of shop furniture, including six nests of drawers of different sizes; also double flint ground stopped and specie bottles, neatly gilded and elegantly lettered; also mortars, scales, weights, patented medicines, a plaister pan, &c. &c. &c.

D. KENNEDY.

Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, May 3, 1777.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on Saturday the 31st of May, 1777, pursuant to the will of John Ducker, deceased, at Mr. Joshua Watts,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one hundred and ninety-two acres well watered and timbered, with only about thirty acres fresh cleared and under a good fence; situated on the main road leading from Annapolis to Frederick-Town, within eight miles of Elk-Ridge Landing, and nine of Indian Landing, two principal landings for market. Any person desirous of purchasing, may view the premises, by applying to Mr. Joshua Watts, who lives adjoining to the said land, and will shew the same. The terms of purchase will be made known on the day of sale.

CASSANDRA DUCKER, Executrix.

P. S. There will be several young negroes and horses to be sold on the same day. w2

Annapolis, May 19, 1777.

LOST last Sunday, between Mr. Joseph Brewer's at South-River, and Annapolis, a worked pocket-book, with the name of Robert Johnson worked on it: There were in it four one dollar bills, one five shilling, and other cash. Whoever finds the said pocket-book, and delivers it to me, with the cash, shall be handsomely rewarded.

NICHOLAS BREWER.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 12, 1777.

RAN away in July last, from Mrs. Aletha Parker, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, a NEGRO man, named NACE, of a yellow complexion, thirty-five years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick well-made fellow, very artful and cunning, and it is very likely he is harbouring near Benedict, in Charles county, or in the lower parts of Calvert county, about St. Leonard's creek, as he has several acquaintances at both places. Whoever secures the above fellow in any gaol in this state, and gives notice thereof to the subscriber, shall have eight dollars, including what the law allows; and if brought to me at the Baltimore Furnace, near Baltimore Town, shall receive the above reward of twenty dollars from

w6 WALTER SMITH PARKER.

May 12, 1777.

THERE is at the plantation of Valentine Mather, living near George Stricker's, Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a white MARE, about nine or ten years old, and about twelve or thirteen hands high; had on a small bell, branded on the near shoulder thus, R, and on the near thigh P. The owner may have her again, by proving property, and paying charges.

Annapolis, May 12, 1777.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

THE term of the COPARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, having expired on the first day of January last, and the present cruel and unjust war prosecuting by Great-Britain against the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the same; notice is hereby given, that by mutual consent the said PARTNERSHIP was dissolved on that day accordingly: It is necessary, therefore, our affairs be settled; wherefore we earnestly request all persons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

——— from such conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are, for the last time, desired to settle the same by bonds.

That branch of the business in the management of our Mr. JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his past conduct will, we hope, sufficiently recommend him to their future favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to settle.

tf WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

May 6, 1777.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is compleatly finished, and now at work, where he rolls NAIL RODS of all sorts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickness, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

tf WILLIAM WHITCROFT.

N. B. A number of WAGGONS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

Annapolis, May 23, 1777.

THE subscriber, having the management of the TOBACCO belonging to this state, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of sound green or dried hides, delivered in this city; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the best price paid for shoe thread, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

May 6, 1777.

To be SOLD,

A LEASE, for twenty years, of a lot of ground, containing two acres and one perch, whereon there is a good dwelling-house with six rooms, three of them have fire-places, a good kitchen, a stable, a chair-house, a meat-house, and other convenient houses, a good cellar the length of the house, a large garden and yard well paled in: It is pleasantly situated on Patowmack river, about half a mile from Manjemoy warehouse. There are about sixty acres of land all in wood, which he will sell to the person that buys the lot; it lies convenient for fire-wood. By applying to the subscriber, near Maryland-Point, on Patowmack river, may know the terms.

tf ROBERT KNOX.

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 3d day of June next, at the dwelling-house of the late Benjamin Harrison, at West-River, for sterling cash, continental or convention currency,

A Parcel of healthy NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children, amongst whom are two young fellows that are very good sawyers.

SAM. HARRISON,
w3 SAM. HARRISON, jun. } Executors.

May 12, 1777.

To be SOLD at public sale, at Alexandria, Virginia, for ready cash, on Friday the 23d of this month,

THE schooner Susanna and George, a prime sailer, well fitted and sound, and is about 50 tons burthen. Also a cargo of goods, consisting of one chest lump and loaf sugar, blankets, broad coating, osnabrigs, pins and needles, wood compasses, Russia sheeting, handkerchiefs, and salt.

2w JENIFER and HOOE.

I Beg leave to inform my acquaintance and others, that I have opened SCHOOL at the same place I taught about a year ago, at Mrs. Lansdale's plantation, in Prince-George's county, where I teach Greek, Latin, and the English language.—Any gentleman or ladies, who shall think proper to entrust me with the tuition of their children, may depend I will exert all my abilities to make them masters of these so useful and necessary tongues, and shall at all times be very assiduous in teaching them to speak English correctly; the better to accomplish which, I propose having public examinations and rehearsals, twice or thrice a year, before gentlemen whom I shall select to visit my school regularly for that and also the purpose of laying down proper rules and orders by which my little academy shall be governed. My school is in a neighbourhood of great plenty, therefore board may be easily had. As to my moral character, I must refer strangers to those who know me: and as to my abilities as a teacher, I have to shew the very best credentials.

w4 THOMAS LLOYD.

N. B. Those gentlemen who have promised to favour me with their children are requested to send them as soon as possible.

Annapolis, April 26, 1777.

PURSUANT to a resolve of the General Assembly, we hereby give notice, that we will attend on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of every week (and oftner if required) at the house where the assembly is usually held, to audit and pass all accounts due from or to the state of Maryland: And all persons that have heretofore had public monies advanced to them, are requested to transmit their respective accounts to us of the expenditure thereof. The late treasurers, under the old government, are also requested to render an account of their proceedings, and the balances in their hands respectively, if any: And all committees of observation, and collectors of fines, are also requested to render an account of all monies by them respectively received.

THO. B. HODGKIN,
J. JOHNSON.

A clerk to the board is wanted. Any person, well qualified to act, may receive a salary of 125l. per ann.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on Thursday the 29th of May, by the subscriber, at his dwelling-house on Rock-Creek, Montgomery county, near major Crab's,

A PARCEL of land, including his dwelling plantation, containing 436 acres, about 17 miles from George-Town, the same distance from Bladensburg, 40 miles from Baltimore, and about 80 from Frederick-Town. The farm is in good order, fencing chiefly new, and the fields laid off in such a manner as to be very convenient for pasturage of stock, whereon is a large young orchard just getting into prime, a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, &c. about one hundred acres of said land is well situated for meadow, some of which is already cleared and in grass. The main branch of Rock-Creek runs through said land, and affords a valuable mill-seat. Continental or convention currency will be received in payment, and two years credit will be given for one third of the purchase money, on giving bond and interest, with approved security.

w4 JOHN KENNEDY.

P. S. The sale to begin at one o'clock.

April 10, 1777.

ALL persons who have any demands against the late contractors for victualling the Maryland troops, are requested to bring in their accounts to the victualling-office, at the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-Town, in one month from this date, that they may be discharged, as they are desirous of settling their accounts.

w4 BUCHANAN and CUMMING.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.